

AMERICANS MEET HEAVIER GUN FIRE

Germans Increase Resistance
Northwest of Verdun,
Using Artillery.

GAIN NEAR GRAND PRE

All U. S. Planes Engaged in
Great Bombing Raid
Return Safely

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH-
WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 19.—The enemy
augmented his already strenuous re-
sistance against the American advance
by heavy artillery action to-day. This
was responded to in kind, so that a duel
of big guns was in progress all along
the line.

The German guns were active during
the night, especially east of the Meuse,
where roads in the rear of the front
lines were shelled intermittently. One
huge gun fired several times at Fort
Douaumont was found to be mounted on
a railroad car.

There was hard fighting throughout
the day in the Grand Pre region, where
the Americans forced their way through
to the southern edge of Bellefleur
farm, the southeastern outposts of Bour-
gogne Wood and its outlying defensive
position. That portion of the Grand Pre
woodland still containing Germans was
cleared up by nightfall.

Germans Shell Back Areas.

During the last few days the Germans
also have been shelling the back areas,
reaching Verdun, Montfaucon and other
points to-day. They drenched the re-
gion of Verdun with gas Friday, and
throughout the night until nearly day-
light intermittently shelled the town.
The shelling continued at intervals
throughout the night.

Fighting raged all day in Loges
Wood, the northern part of which the
Germans had succeeded in penetrating
again because of the withdrawal of the
American troops last night on account
of the gas in the wood. Despite his op-
position, the enemy was driven back
everywhere and could only maintain a
barren artillery fire on the American
lines and systems of communication.
Beyond the Grand Pre and Loges fight-
ing activity was chiefly confined to in-
cessant sniping on all parts of the line.

On the center especially the patrols
were active until dark. Increasing evo-
lutions were found that the enemy in-
tends to withdraw to the new Frey-
sattel position, a few kilometers
northward, since the Kriemhilde line is
menaced by American occupation of
Banthville Wood. The German re-
sistance, however, continues stiff in this
sector than at any other point on the
western front, owing to its being the
key to an arch which must be held if
the whole is not to fall.

On our right there was quiet during
the night, but the enemy began to-
day an intermittent shelling of the
roads from Nançois to Cune. This af-
ternoon on various sectors the bom-
bardment was increased to violent
shelling. The enemy shells apparently
came from positions behind the new
steeling line, indicating that the re-
moval of guns to the support of this
line has been completed.

The Americans to-day continued to
improve their positions in the region
of Bantheville and the wood of Banthe-
ville. There are some indications that
the Germans are planning a withdrawal
to what are believed to be new lines of
defense a few miles in the rear.
This possible retirement of the Ger-
mans is believed to be due to the
menacing position of the Americans at
the edge of the Kriemhilde line be-
hind Launet-St. Georges, where Pershing's
men are steadily advancing.

The Germans early this morning
launched a heavy attack upon the
American positions in La Grande Mon-
tagne. The attack was repulsed.
The German infantry attack was pre-
ceded by a heavy artillery fire. The
Germans this morning continued their
barren artillery fire east of the river Meuse.

All the aviators who took part in the
American bombing expedition be-
hind the German line northwest of
Verdun Friday have been accounted for.
One of the 140 airplanes taking part in
the raid had been reported missing, but
it returned during the night.

Latest reports from the different
squadrons show that the scout planes
in protecting the bombers brought down
twelve enemy machines.

Fliers Attack Troops.
Observers report that excellent re-
sults were obtained at the various points
covered by the expedition. While the
bombing squadrons attacked the towns
and villages, two squadrons of pursuit
airplanes, flying at low altitudes, at-
tacked enemy troops along the roadways
with small guns and machine guns.
During the raid the pursuit airplanes
engaged in thirty-five combats and of
the dozen German machines brought
down two fell behind the American lines.
One German machine was set on fire.
Another enemy airplane was smashed to
the ground, the pilot and machine gun-
ner saving themselves by parachute.
They were captured by American in-
fantry.

This morning American patrol air-
planes engaged in fourteen combats.
The aviators reported that six German
machines had been brought down within
the German lines.
The accomplishments of the all Ameri-
can expedition were much talked about
all along the American front to-day,
various observers reporting what they
saw on Friday afternoon.

Counted 140 Planes as Safe.
One observer on a hill within the
American lines south of Bayonville, un-
aware of the fact that American bom-
bers were at work, reported to his head-
quarters that it appeared to him that
Bayonville and various other towns had
been destroyed by terrific explosions of
unknown origin.

Another observer saw great clouds of
smoke arise in such volume that he
thought the Germans were putting over a
smoke barrage, and telephoned his head-
quarters to the effect. Headquarters in-
formed the observer that the explosions
probably were due to American bom-
bers, and asked him to count the Ameri-
can returning homebound road.

Afterward the observer said he had

counted about 140 machines passing
within the American lines after a series
of combats in which the Americans were
victors in every case.

RAW U. S. SOLDIERS BEAT ENEMY'S BEST

American Victory at Rheims
Amazes Allied Veterans.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH-
WEST OF RHEIMS, Oct. 16 (delayed).—Perhaps
the most glorious page of American mili-
tary history in this war has just been
concluded in the Champagne battle, in
which two divisions of United States
troops—the Second and the Thirty-sixth
—have done their inadequately heralded
part of forcing back the German hordes
facing Rheims.

The work of the Americans was more
notable because one of the American
divisions—the Thirty-sixth—entered the
terrible battle at an important point. Al-
though new to fighting and without ex-
perience, they were praised publicly
for having held their ground and with-
stood the most bitter German counter
attacks without flinching. The efforts
of the two units were so notable
worthy that they were praised publicly
in an order issued by Gen. Naul, in
command of the Twenty-first French
Army Corps, with which the Americans
were brigaded. The order said:

"On October 3 the Second American
Division, having arrived during the night
in the sector of the Twenty-first Army
Corps, was thrown into the line on the
Blanc Mont and captured it in a few
hours despite the desperate resistance
of the enemy. In the following days the
division made extended advance on the slopes
of the north.

"The Thirty-sixth Division, a recent
formation and as yet incompletely or-
ganized, was thrown into the line on the
night of October 6-7 to relieve under
conditions particularly delicate the Sec-
ond Division and to dislodge the enemy
from a distance of five and one-half
miles, capturing the formidable heights
of Blanc Mont and Medeah Farm. This
rapid advance turned the German re-
sistance into a rout. The division, com-
posed of the most reliable and brave
old and valiant regiments of Gen. Le-
jeune, accomplished all the tasks set for
them.

"To all the General commanding the
Army Corps is happy to address the
most cordial expression of his recogni-
tion and his best wishes for future suc-
cess, but the past is proof of the future."

The history of the Champagne bat-
tle which freed Rheims shows the sen-
sational part played by the Americans.
The German line was held up by strong
German defensive positions, the Ameri-
can Second Division attacked on a two
mile front west of Somme Py, broke
through the enemy positions and rapidly
advanced a distance of five and one-
half miles, capturing the formidable
heights of Blanc Mont and Medeah
Farm. This rapid advance turned the
German resistance into a rout.

The attack of the Second Division was
preceded by the preliminary clearing
up of the German first and second line,
which were protected by wires. This
operation was accomplished in a few
hours. A general attack was launched
on the morning of October 3. The Ameri-
cans swept away all resistance and
pushed ahead steadily. They found that
on the left flank the German line known
as the Esen trench was pouring in an
unfading fire from machine guns. Far
there was great danger of their being cut
off and encircled. A French division was
put in to straighten out the line. Its
attack on the morning of October 4 was
retarded by enemy gas. But on October 5
the line was advanced to include the St.
Etienne-Orfèvre road.

So rapid was the advance of the Sec-
ond Division that the Americans had
reached the observatory on Blanc Mont
before the German command in the rear
knew what had happened. The observer
on duty in the tower saw a large number
of Americans approaching. Knowing that
the Germans had planned a strong coun-
ter attack for the same morning, he
wrote a message to his headquarters
commenting on the progress of the Ger-
man counter attack since large numbers
of Americans could be seen coming to
the rear. He was captured before he
could send the message.

During the day of October 3 the Ameri-
cans made a series of attacks, each with
two miles each. The first was to Blanc Mont
and Medeah Farm, and the second to
the bank of the River Arnes in front of
St. Etienne. The day after the advance
there was great danger of their being cut
off and encircled. A French division was
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quarters to the effect. Headquarters in-
formed the observer that the explosions
probably were due to American bom-
bers, and asked him to count the Ameri-
can returning homebound road.

Afterward the observer said he had

attacked in the neighborhood of Mont-
brehan:

"In three days of successful fighting
they completed an advance of ten miles
from Montbrehan to St. Souplet, over-
coming determined resistance and cap-
turing several strongly defended villages
and woods. Throughout the last three
days the two American divisions have
again attacked daily, and on each oc-
casion with complete success, though the
enemy's resistance was most obstinate.
"Fighting their way forward from St.
Souplet to the high ground west of the
Sambre Canal they have broken the en-
emy's resistance at all points, beating
off many counter attacks and realizing
an advance of nearly five miles. More
than 5,000 prisoners and many guns have
been taken by the two American divi-
sions in these several operations."

AMERICANS LEAD ASSAULT IN TANKS

Rout German Forces In-
trenched on Sells River.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES EAST OF
CAMBRAI, Oct. 19.—Tanks manned by
Americans trained in England led the
assault against the German forces en-
trenched on the eastern side of the Selle
River Thursday. They were faced by
German marine divisions, which put up
a hard fight.

At one point the Germans delivered a
counter attack and momentarily gained
ground, but the tanks passed over and
beyond the high ground where the Ger-
mans were making their stand and
quickly forced the enemy out of his
trenches.

American engineers, working under
heavy machine gun fire, placed bridges
across the river, and then the American
and British infantry swept across. The
tanks helped to keep down the enemy
fire until the engineers had finished
their work, and then went over with the
infantry.

GLAD DOOR CLOSSES TO THE HAPSBURGS

Continued from First Page.

no apparent credit is given to the na-
tional aspirations of the Rumanians.
Of course there is a very good reason
why no mention was made of the Ruma-
nians, for it is probable that had they
been mentioned the President's reply
would have a less beneficial effect on
Hungary. No doubt whatever is enter-
tained here of the readiness of the
United States, in conjunction with En-
tente Governments—which already have
recognized Rumanian aspirations—to as-
sist the oppressed peoples of Austria-
Hungary. But the present attitude of

Rumanians illustrates how difficult it is
not impossible it is to talk about peace terms
at all without offending some one of the
Allies.

It is recognized by the German and
Austrian diplomats that any peace dis-
cussion prior to an armistice is bound
to cause disintegration in the enemy camp,
no matter what is said or how it is said.
This presumably is why Bonar Law, in
the British Parliament, said that any
discussion prior to the armistice was a
mistake.

WILSON PEACE CHIEF THEME IN HUNGARY

Karolyi Admits War Lost, but
Wants Peace Saved.

Answer Pleases Senators.

Unanimously favorable was the recep-
tion accorded to the reply when the text
of the document was shown members of
the Senate to-day. Senator Hitchcock
(Neb.), chairman of the Foreign Relations
Committee, expressed unstinted ap-
proval of the form the American answer
had taken. He said:

"The President's note to Austria ful-
fills the highest expectations not only of
Americans who want the full fruits of
victory exacted of those representing the
oppressed nationalities of Austria but
of those who depend upon the United
States as largely for the recognition of
their claims. He said:

"I presume Austria will feel that the
President is adding to the conditions of
peace which he made last January, and
to some extent he is, but since those con-
ditions were laid down in January, with-
out being accepted, the United States
has publicly entered into obligations to
these subject nationalities which the
President very wisely and justly pro-
poses to live up to.

"We have recognized the Czech-Slo-
vak people as a part of the Austro-Hun-
garian Empire but as a nation at war
with Austria, and the same is sub-
stantially true of the Jugo-Slavs. What
the United States has done in regard
to Poland and Bohemia and the Jugo-
Slavs Great Britain, France and Italy
also have done and the President's note
merely puts the matter in proper diplo-
matic form to require the assent of
Austria as a condition of peace."

Senator Brandegee (Conn.), Republi-
can member of the Foreign Relations
Committee, said:

"I am deeply gratified that the Presi-
dent has declined to accept this invita-
tion to enter into negotiations with
Austria-Hungary. Inasmuch as the
President has already recognized the
Czech-Slovak as a separate Govern-
ment, and inasmuch as the Czech-Slo-
vaks are a part of the present Austro-
Hungarian Empire, it would seem an
anomalous procedure to negotiate with
an empire which we are seeking to
divide and a large part of which we
have recognized as a separate nation.
Personally I am opposed to any nego-
tiations whatever by the Government of
the United States either with Austria
or with Germany. I think an armistice
with either would be ruinous."

"The effect of this note will be to fur-
ther arouse the revolutionary spirit in
Austria. It is a distinct recognition of
the Czech-Slovak claim for indepen-
dence. It will correspondingly increase
their strength and at the same time
weaken the Austro-Hungarian Govern-
ment. It indicates very clearly that this

is in truth a war of democracy against
the powers of autocratic government and
our Allies will applaud it."

WILSON PEACE CHIEF THEME IN HUNGARY

Karolyi Admits War Lost, but
Wants Peace Saved.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—Count Michael
Karolyi, leader of the opposition, speak-
ing in the lower house of the Hun-
garian Parliament to-day, is quoted in
a despatch from Budapest as saying:

"We have lost the war and we ought
at least to try to save peace. Those
men who heretofore have championed
the policy of strengthening the alliance
with Germany must go. This policy is
in contradiction of the idea of a
league of nations. There will be no
more such separate alliances."

Count Tizsa, the Hungarian Premier
at the outbreak of the war, speaking in
the Hungarian lower house, according to
a Budapest despatch, said:

"We have lost the war in the sense that
in consequence of the shifting of the
relative strength we can no longer
hope to win the war."

Therefore, he said, he approved the
address which was made on the basis of
President Wilson's fourteen and
supplementary points.

Independence Demanded.
"Hungary must return to its au-
tonomy and complete independence," de-
clared the draft of an address to King
Charles which was read at the conclu-
sion of the sitting of the lower house of
the Hungarian Parliament, says an-
other Budapest despatch.

"Hungary is in harmony with the in-
ternational currents based on the noble
principles of President Wilson's points,"
the address adds. "Hungary must be
completely independent. The general
franchise must be introduced and the
relations of the various nationalities to
each other must be arranged in the
spirit of President Wilson's principles."

The draft of the address in its pre-
liminaries states that the final result
of the war is apt to endanger the se-
curity of the throne. It concludes with
the demand that in view of the danger
of invasion the Hungarian troops must
be brought back to Hungary and all
"foreign troops" in Hungary must be
withdrawn.

Before Baron Burian, the Austro-
Hungarian Foreign Minister, delivered
his speech to the Hungarian Delegation
on October 19, Count Karolyi ac-
cused the Austro-Hungarian Ministry
and the delegation of "being the sole
cause of the monarchy's collapse and
the pitiable plight in which Hungary
finds herself," according to the Berlin
Zeitung am Mittag.

Premier Wekerle in reply declared:
"We have done so much to bring
about peace we have finally made our-
selves a laughing stock."

N. Y. PRESS VIEWS OF REPLY TO AUSTRIA

Freedom Comes First, With
Federation to Be Settled
Afterward.

HISTORY IS REPEATED

Document Regarded as An-
other Step Toward Uncon-
ditional Surrender.

Comment of New York newspapers
this morning on the reply to the Aus-
trian Government follows:

The World.—Our States were free be-
fore they "found it necessary" to feder-
ate. Federation should be and prob-
ably will be the policy of the western
European states, of those harried, tyrannized
states, that have been called
Austria-Hungary and of the Balkan peo-
ples—not such federation as cowed Em-
perors propose for their "subjects," but
such as they themselves ordain and
perfect. Freedom comes first.

The Tribune.—Secretary Lansing is
only repeating history when he tells the
Austro-Hungarian Government that mere
"autonomy" for the subject peoples of
the Dual Monarchy is no longer one of
our peace aims. We have committed
ourselves to a dissolution of the mon-
archy—to the separation from it not
only of the Czech-Slovak but of the
Jugo-Slavs, the Poles, the Rumanians,
and the Italians whom it has held in
subjection.

In so far, therefore, as it gives notice
that our Government reserves the right
to reinterpret the formulas of the past
in order to meet changed conditions Mr.
Lansing's note to Austria-Hungary is
doubly welcome. It is one more step
toward the ultimate policy of surrender
at discretion—of unconditional surren-
der—which voices the overwhelming
sentiment of America to-day.

BULGARIAN CABINET REBUILT.

Premier Malinoff Admits Members
of Opposition.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Bulgarian Cab-
inet has been reconstructed by Premier
Malinoff, according to despatches from
Sofia.

Members of opposition parties have
been admitted to the Ministry, further
strengthening its political position.

BERLIN IS TO YIELD EXCEPT ON U-BOATS

Continued from First Page.

Berlin, where Gen. Ludendorff made a
gloomy report on the military situation.
In the presence of Emperor William
and all the federated princes the Gen-
eral, according to this newspaper, de-
clared the situation was such that Ger-
many might be invaded within a few
weeks. In view of his great promises of
last spring he was made the subject of
bitter reproaches. Prince Max of Baden,
the Imperial Chancellor, said the war
must be stopped at once. King Ludwig
of Bavaria sharply criticized Ludendorff,
while King William of Wurttemberg de-
clared a heavy responsibility rested upon
the Emperor. The Grand Duke of Hesse
complained of military interference in
political matters. The Chancellor finally
cut the recriminations short, the news-
paper adds, by proposing submission to
President Wilson's terms.

Indications that Gen. Ludendorff was
probably correctly represented in his
attitude by the Esen newspaper are con-
tained in a message from the Berlin
correspondent of the Danish newspaper
Berlingske Tidende, who reports that
at the end of September Ludendorff
declared he had lost the game and could
only hold the West front for a for-
night. At the same time Bulgaria gave
in, and concurrently with Ludendorff's
declaration of his defeat there came an
ultimatum from Austria-Hungary stat-
ing that Germany should request peace,
as otherwise the Dual Monarchy could
not take any further responsibility, a
Czech revolution being expected, the
correspondent further expected.

It is held here that Baron Burian's
speech on President Wilson's last note
is also in the nature of an ultimatum
to Germany, peremptory in character,
although similarly masked in courteous
phrasing. It is considered plain from
this speech that for Austria-Hungary
the war is over, that she cannot go on
any longer, and that if Germany fails
to satisfy President Wilson and the
Allies then the only alternative of the
Dual Monarchy is a separate peace.

It is felt that this must have its
influence on the German mind, as well
as the expectation in Berlin, according
to the Berlin correspondent of the
Danish newspaper previously referred
to, that Turkey will comply with the
demands of the Allies for surrender.

Financial circles in London have been
much interested in the movement of the
German mark in foreign countries and
note that since President Wilson's
latest reply German exchange has de-
preciated heavily.

Early in the month the mark was
being sold freely in the countries
bordering on Germany and a writer in
the Morning Post thinks this was due
to the prospect of a fairly easy peace
for Germany and of the rapid recovery
of the German industry. The writer adds:
"If such has been the theory the very

definite terms of President Wilson's
note with indications of unconditional
surrender have brought a decided re-
vulsion of feeling, and Thursday's cap-
sules from all leading neutral countries,
while quoting higher rates for Ger-
man, reported a severe slump in the
value of the mark."

In the Scandinavian countries the fall
of the mark on Thursday ranged from
8 to 15 per cent, the weakness being
particularly well informed regarding actual
conditions in the Central Empire. The
writer in the Morning Post also says:

"The collapse in German credit in-
dicated in exchange figures may be the
result of several factors acting to-
gether independently. A financial panic
within the country might be the im-
mediate cause of a real revolutionary move-
ment of a character threatening the total
military collapse of Germany. It is even
conceivable that a belief in the prolonga-
tion of the war with a consequent in-
vasion of Germany might be at the bottom
of this German weakening of Germany's
credit in the eyes of her neutral neigh-
bors."

"Which if any of these factors is to
be held responsible it is impossible to
say, but the movement is certainly in-
dicative of Germany's increasing weak-
ness."

McDERMOTT DOWNS FLIER.

Syracuse Aviator Scores in Fight
North of St. Mihiel.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH-
WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Cleve-
land McDermott of Syracuse, N. Y., is
credited with bringing down a German
aviator yesterday afternoon north of
St. Mihiel after McDermott and other
American pilots had chased the enemy
biplane over the American lines and
crowded in behind him, cutting off his
escape.

The final part of the fight began high
in the air and the German endeavoring
finally to reach a lower altitude. Lieut.
McDermott, however, followed him
closely and riddled the enemy machine
with bullets. The German machine fell
in a heap.

The Government has not had to
regulate the price of

FRANKLIN SIMON

High and Low

SHOES for MEN

They have been selling below
Government prices right along!

We notice that certain shops are re-
pricing or reducing their Class A shoes
to conform to Government standards.

The point is, if they can sell them at
Government prices now, why couldn't
they do it before? But that isn't all.

Reducing a shoe to conform to Govern-
ment regulations, which was overpriced
in the first place, isn't exactly a reduc-
tion—it's restitution!!

Our Men's Shoes have been selling
under the Government's standardized
prices right along and we do not and
could not reduce them now!

This is a Shoe Shop where
you do not need the assistance
of the United States Govern-
ment to get honest values!

Men's Banister Shoes 9.50
Men's Banister Shoes 11.00
Men's Apollo Calf Shoes 9.00
Men's Viking Calf Shoes 9.00
Men's Franklin Shoes 7.50

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

The October Sale of PIANOS and Player-Pianos

TODAY, when war conditions bring a need and longing for
music—MUSIC to sing the praises of our victorious armies
—this Knabe sale of instruments, of the finest quality only,
presents to the astute buyer an exceptional opportunity for
investment. For, in the face of the constantly advancing cost
of material and labor, the prices at which these bargains are
marked offer a remarkable opportunity to buy, at a low price,
an instrument that will pay you daily dividends in home happi-
ness and pleasure. Among hundreds of instruments of distin-
guished makes you will find such famous representatives as the

Knabe Chickering Steinway
Haines Bros. Weber